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*Program*  
AND  
*Activities*  
OF THE  
MARYLAND COMMISSION  
ON  
POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION  
AND  
DEVELOPMENT  
1943-1944



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March, 1945

*Publication No. 3*

MARYLAND COMMISSION ON POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION  
AND DEVELOPMENT

Room 100, Equitable Building  
Baltimore-2, Maryland

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COMMISSION ON POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION  
AND DEVELOPMENT

100 Equitable Building

Baltimore-2, Maryland

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MARYLAND.  
COMMISSION ON POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION  
AND DEVELOPMENT

March 7, 1945

Honorable Herbert R. O'Connor  
Governor of Maryland  
Annapolis, Maryland

Dear Governor O'Connor:

I take pleasure in submitting herewith a report of the Commission entitled "Program and Activities of the Maryland Commission on Post-War Reconstruction and Development—1943-1944," which summarizes the current views and recommendations of the Commission.

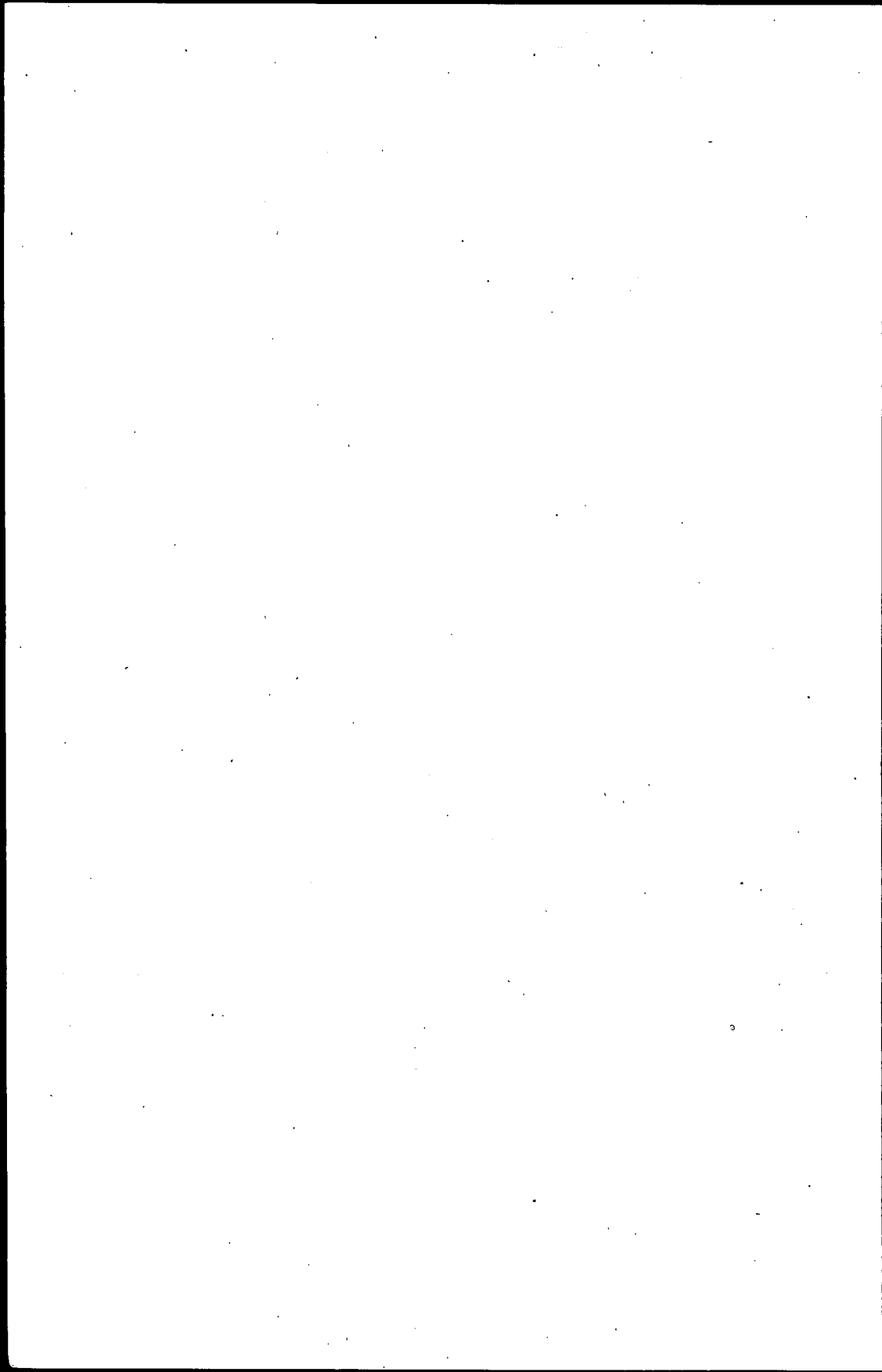
As indicated in the Commission's report of June—1944, it is the purpose of the Commission to issue interim reports whenever new available data and information are of sufficient moment to affect the Commission's previous observations and recommendations. This report is the Commission's effort to accomplish this.

With events rapidly changing on the home and battle fronts, the Commission is continuously reviewing many of the State's post-war problems in the light of these changes. The Commission continues to urge that detail plans of management be carried forward and blue-printed with greater vigor. Also that these plans recognize the needs of labor and of our returning veterans.

The views contained in this report represent the Commission's best judgment as of this date. It is believed that these observations will prove helpful in considering many of our State post-war problems, that are beginning to unfold.

Very truly yours,

HENRY P. IRR, *Chairman*



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*" . . . . and that the Commission chart a sound post-war course of maximum post-war employment and job security for all those able and willing to work within the confines of this commonwealth."*

*Governor Herbert R. O'Connor.*

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Charged with this directive from Governor O'Connor and authority granted through the provisions of Chapter 981 of the Acts of 1943,\* the Commission met for its organization meeting on August 2, 1943, and outlined its program for the development of a plan which would alleviate unemployment and provide for the readjustment of service men and women on their release from the armed forces, during the immediate post-war period.

The Commission, under this Act,\* was charged with the following responsibilities:

1. To formulate at the earliest practicable time a program of public works projects to be commenced on the cessation of the present war with a particular view to the employment possibilities of the various projects.
2. To prepare and maintain current progress information on the planning and design of post-war projects of State agencies and of the counties, municipalities and incorporated towns of the State, and to encourage and aid such planning and design.
3. To maintain liaison with federal officials and agencies concerned with post-war planning, so that State and Federal governments may avoid duplication of effort and efficiently coordinate their work.
4. To compile information and to formulate details as to the methods by which men and women released from the armed forces can be best placed in the business and industrial life of the State in the readjustment period following the cessation of the present war.

At its initial meeting, Chairman Roy Barton White, appointed committees to study various phases of the State's post-war program. The following directives were assigned to the respective committees:

#### **I. Committee on Post-War Employment**

##### **A. Demobilization, with particular reference to:**

1. Reabsorption from armed forces into peacetime activities
2. Methods of transfer
3. Policy for members of armed forces seeking réemployment

\* See Appendix I, page 20, for Chapter 981, Laws of 1943.

**B. Manpower Prospects**

1. Determination of character and amount of labor requirements by industry for post-war years

**C. Stabilizing the security of the individual**

1. Methods of compensating the unemployed
2. Old-age retirements
3. Adjustments in characteristics of employment
  - a. Displacement of women in industry by men
  - b. Adjusting types of employment
  - c. Adjustment of geographical areas of employment

**II. Committee on Public Activities**

**A. Physical improvements and methods of activation**

1. Preparation of plans and specifications
2. Inventory of needed post-war public works

**B. Extension of public services, such as hospitalization, medical care, education, recreation, etc.**

**III. Committee on Private Enterprise**

**A. Industrial and commercial programs**

**B. Provisions of satisfactory economic climate for private programs, with minimum joint risk to public and private enterprise**

**IV. Committee on Fiscal and Legal Problems**

**A. Analysis of fiscal status and necessities of State and local subdivisions of government**

**B. Tax policies of State and local governments**

**C. Necessary legislative adjustments required for post-war operations**

**D. Uses of existing funds—State and local—for post-war preparation**

## POST-WAR EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

The Committee on Post-War Employment, under the chairmanship of Lee L. Dopkin, member of the State Board of Public Welfare, after detailed study of the various problems expected to affect post-war employment, concluded its study with a report which it filed with the Commission December 10, 1943, entitled "Report of Post-War Committee on Employment." It concluded its many observations with the following recommendations:

1. The Maryland Unemployment Compensation Law should be amended immediately by legislative action as follows:
  - a. Postpone experience rating of employer contributions until after the post-war emergency.
  - b. Increase contributions of employers in war plants to 4.5% of wages, and tax the entire pay roll for the duration of the war only.
  - c. Impose a contribution of 1% on workers until the end of the post-war emergency, to constitute an emergency fund out of which could be paid additional weeks of benefits to those workers who are unemployed after 24 weeks.
  - d. Extend the coverage of the system to all employers irrespective of size.
2. Pending federal legislation providing 52 weeks of unemployment benefits for demobilized service men who cannot get employment should be enacted.
3. The social security program as a whole should be further strengthened by enactment of the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill now pending in Congress so that temporary and permanent disability benefits are payable to sick or disabled workers, old-age and survivors' insurance benefits liberalized, and federal grants-in-aid are made available for general relief as well as for needy aged and children.
4. Employment on public works that have been postponed due to the war should be planned to go into effect as soon as possible and several years' work telescoped into the year following the war.
5. Self-liquidating projects, private and State, with large man-hour proportions should be planned for use in the post-war emergency and as source of added employment.

6. A realistic and well planned program of vocational education should be provided to enable unemployed workers and demobilized service men to prepare themselves for peacetime jobs. Federal legislation should be enacted providing funds for service men returning to school.
7. Hours of work should be reduced immediately after the war and continued during the post-war emergency to 40 hours per week and wherever feasible to 30 hours per week.
8. Plans should be pressed vigorously, not only for rapid reconversion to peacetime production, but also for an expansion of Maryland production to 50% above the pre-war level in order to provide full employment for the expanded labor force that Maryland will have after the war.

This report was later brought up to date by the Commission in a report entitled, "Maryland Post-War Employment and Programs," which was transmitted with the report of December 10, 1943, to Governor Herbert R. O'Connor in June 1944. It based its study and conclusions upon the anticipated defeat of Germany and its satellites by the first part of 1945; and defeat of Japan by July 1946. It also was assumed that shortly after the defeat of Germany, cutbacks amounting to 40% of the Nation's war production would take place within ninety days, and partial reconversion to civilian production would get under way during this period. That the balance of war production would be promptly terminated following the successful conclusion of hostilities with Japan.

These and other assumptions, based upon current military logistics and data available to the Commission, have been as we have seen somewhat altered by current military events. However, as of the moment, they do not materially affect the conclusions reached by the Commission in its report, "Maryland Post-War Employment and Programs." Previous forecasts of employment and unemployment in the immediate post-war period seem likely to be maintained even in the light of current information. The following table indicates estimates of the Committee's and technical staff's post-war employment and unemployment.

## ESTIMATED LABOR FORCE IN MARYLAND WAR AND POST-WAR PERIOD

	April 1940	Jan. 1944	May 1945	July 1945	July 1946	First Post- War Year	Second Post- War Year
<b>Total</b>							
Labor Force....	772,070	1,239,000	1,124,500	1,100,000	1,090,000	1,025,000	960,000
Employed.....	690,911	1,089,000	940,000	750,000	875,000	605,000	700,000
Armed Forces..		140,000	150,000	150,000	130,000	50,000	30,000
Unemployed....	81,159	10,000	34,500	200,000	85,000	370,000	230,000
<b>Normal</b>							
Labor Force....	772,070	934,600	910,000	900,000	940,000	895,000	840,000
Employed.....	690,911	784,600	730,000	650,000	760,000	600,000	670,000
Armed Forces		140,000	150,000	150,000	130,000	50,000	30,000
Unemployed....	81,159	10,000	30,000	100,000	50,000	245,000	140,000
<b>Emergency</b>							
Workers .....		304,400	214,500	200,000	150,000	130,000	120,000
Employed.....		304,400	210,000	100,000	115,000	5,000	30,000
Unemployed....			4,500	100,000	35,000	125,000	90,000

## EMERGENCY WORKERS IN MARYLAND WAR AND POST-WAR PERIOD

Young workers who left school prematurely	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
Women workers from the home.....	25,000	22,500	20,000	19,000	17,500	15,000
Superannuated workers	10,000	8,500	7,000	4,000	1,000	.....
Migrant workers from out of state.....	244,400	158,500	148,000	102,000	86,500	80,000
	304,400	214,500	200,000	150,000	130,000	120,000

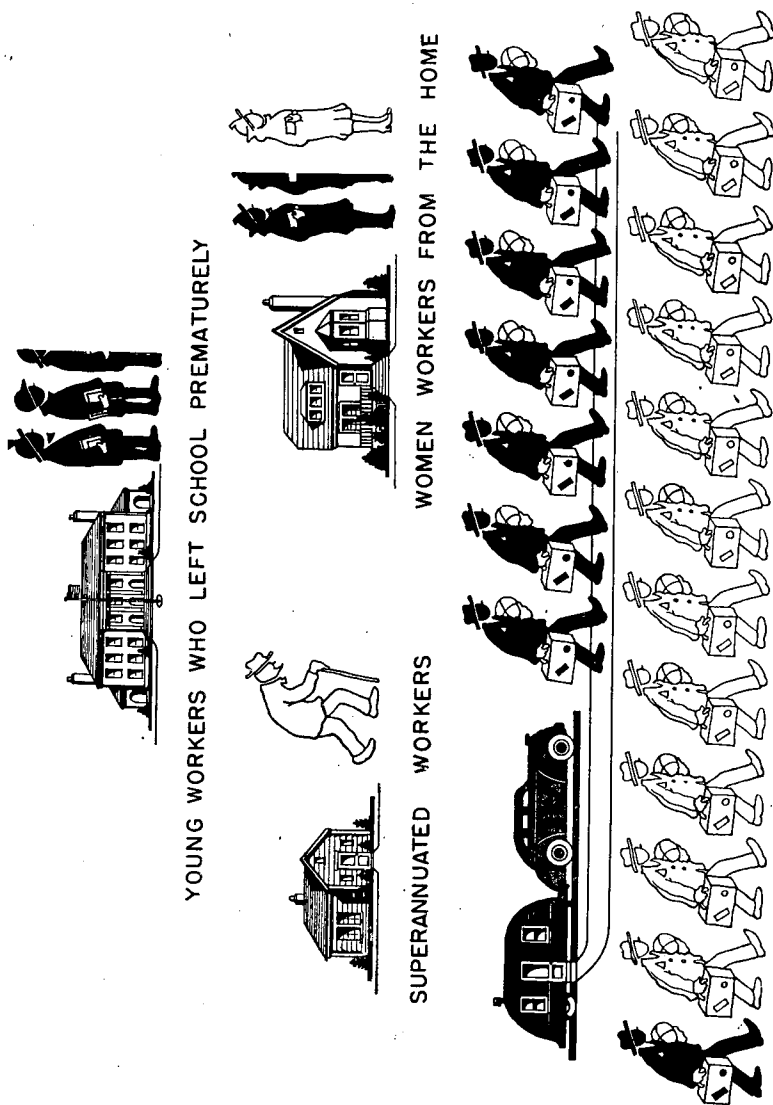
While temporary set backs on the western front have prolonged the date of victory over Germany and its satellites, several partial advantages have resulted therefrom. These have enabled a continued increase in the accumulated funds of the State's Unemployment Fund; increased savings and bond purchases, which in turn enlarges the potential post-war purchasing power; also, the opportunity has been afforded to prepare post-war public works programs.

The Committee and technical staff estimate that shortly after the end of European hostilities there will be 200,000 unemployed in Maryland out of a total labor force of 1,100,000. There will be 750,000 employed and 150,000 still in the armed forces. Eighteen months later, out of a total labor force of 1,090,000, there will be only 85,000 unemployed, 875,000 employed and 130,000 remaining in the armed forces.

# CHART I

MARYLAND

## - EMERGENCY WORKERS DURING THE WAR AND POST-WAR PERIODS -



MARYLAND  
COMMISSION ON POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION  
AND DEVELOPMENT

MIGRANT WORKERS FROM OUT OF STATE  
(EACH CHARACTER REPRESENTS 10,000)

1944  
POST-WAR

In the first post-war year—after the defeat of the last of the Nation's enemies—unemployment will have risen to 370,000 with 605,000 employed and 50,000 in the armed services. The unemployment figure will drop to 230,000 in the second post-war year, with 700,000 employed and 30,000 in the armed forces.

In the immediate period after the end of the European conflict, 100,000 of the 200,000 unemployed will be emergency workers—youths who left school prematurely—women who will return to their homes—superannuated workers—and migrant workers from other states. It is estimated that eighteen months later, 35,000 of the 85,000 unemployed will be emergency workers. In the first year after Japan's defeat, 125,000 of the 370,000 unemployed will be emergency workers. In the second year after complete victory, 90,000 of the 200,000 unemployed will be emergency workers.

The Commission has explored all known existing devices and those likely to be made effective in the post-war period, which would tend to alleviate sudden unemployment in large numbers. The Commission concluded, it may reasonably be assumed that an overall program which included unemployment compensation benefits, increased post-war purchasing power, benefits under the "G. I. Bill of Rights," and aid to public bodies for the preparation of public works for post-war construction, were all highly desirable. Nevertheless, these would serve merely as palliatives in offsetting a major economic upheaval which may develop.

The Unemployment Compensation Fund which now provides maximum unemployment benefits to eligible workers of \$20.00 per week for 23 weeks, now totals approximately \$115,314,430. It will increase considerably by the time the war with Germany ends, the amount depending on the period of time intervening.

It is estimated that during the first major period of unemployment, 120,000 eligible workers would receive payment from the Fund. There seems to be no doubt that the Fund would withstand all the claims made against it, and also any other increased claims resulting from proposed legislation, which would increase the amount of benefit payments to \$25.00 per week, and the maximum period of payments from 23 to 26 weeks, as recommended by the Governor.

Based upon the Commission's estimate of maximum benefit claims, which may be paid after the first period of major unemploy-

ment, the Fund would then start to increase perhaps less rapidly than it did prior to the defeat of Germany, surpassing its present total before the end of the war with Japan. It would then be called upon to pay the claims of an estimated 250,000 eligibles, totalling some \$75,000,000, and approximately 125,000 eligibles for benefit claims for the previous year. It is felt that the Fund will be able to withstand all these benefit claims which may be made against it.

To over-age people who will withdraw from employment at the end of the war, the Old Age Benefits and Survivors' Insurance would pay an estimated 15,000 benefits, averaging from \$20 to \$85 a month, thus removing from the labor market a large number of persons 65 years old and over, only after they have received their unemployment compensation approximating \$7,000,000 to \$8,000,000.

Recognizing that such devices as Unemployment Compensation and Old Age Pensions and Survivors' Insurance are stop-gap in nature and looking toward a more permanent stabilization of economy, the Commission recommended that steps be taken by business management, the State, and the Federal government to provide necessary immediate and long-time employment possibilities.

In addition to the above, there will be a large group of employable persons between the ages of 40 to 64, for whom there will be reduced opportunities for employment in the post-war period. It is estimated that there are some 30,000 persons between the ages of 60 to 64; 60,000 between the ages of 50 to 59; and 90,000 between the ages of 40 to 49. It is well to remember that during the last depression this group suffered most severely—too young for old age assistance, but too old to be employed. In our "machine age," men of 40 and over, do not fit advantageously; therefore, a special study for this group is highly desirable so that we may learn what opportunities of gainful employment may exist for this large segment of workers in Maryland.

### **Returning Members of the Armed Forces**

With our armed forces having reached their full strength of 11,300,000 and with periodic replacements, a total of 185,000 of these will have been drawn from the State of Maryland.

The "G. I. Bill of Rights" as signed by the President affords a number of important benefits to those veterans honorably discharged.



The Bill provides for maximum unemployment benefits of \$20.00 weekly for a period not exceeding 52 weeks, within two years. Since demobilization of the armed forces will probably be gradual and extended over a period of years, with perhaps a fairly large standing army, the discharge of veterans should be materially smoothed.

Under the Act, provision for vocational training and for completion of studies at government expense will further aid in a gradual employment adjustment of returning service men and women. The service men's claims against the State's Unemployment Compensation Fund, under the present State law, as revised by current legislation, expires March 31, 1947. Benefits under the G. I. Bill may be obtained after State benefits have been satisfied, as the federal benefits run over a longer eligibility period.

It must be borne in mind that after the war returning members of the armed forces will replace employees, who have taken over their jobs for the duration, will merely displace an employed person. This does not alter the number of unemployed. It merely represents a replacement.

State educational institutions are now preparing their post-war programs, which include vocational rehabilitation and educational training for returning service men and women.

Programs of rehiring of returning soldiers should be prepared in detail by the State and by its political subdivisions. Such rehiring is a legal commitment of these public bodies. Consideration should also be given to a program of employing war veterans on public improvement programs financed wholly or partly with public funds. Such a program would perhaps be desirable during our transition period.

### POST-WAR PUBLIC WORKS

The Committee on Public Activities, under the chairmanship of E. Brooke Lee, member of the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, held frequent meetings and studied anticipated post-war public works programs for the various State levels of government.

While the Committee on Public Activities and the Commission have not actually approved the programs of the State Roads Commission or of Baltimore City, they have accepted these two large groups of post-war construction projects as originated and sponsored by competent and permanent governmental agencies and as recommended by the City of Baltimore and by the State Roads Commission.

In addition to the programs of the State Roads Commission and of Baltimore City, the Committee has considered and recommended to the Commission, programs for the State's Capital Improvement Program, Counties, Municipalities, and the various Sanitary Districts and Commissions.

These programs, as they are now constituted, and which have been reviewed by the Committee are as follows:

	No. of Proj.	Estimated Cost
State Capital Improvement Program	158	\$16,947,918
State Roads Commission Program.....	65	61,420,530
Baltimore City Program.....	148	70,615,600
Counties, Municipalities .....	199	30,712,673
Sanitary Districts and Commissions ..	41	4,096,481
	<hr/> 611	<hr/> \$183,793,202

The Capital Improvement Program consists of new buildings, additions and alterations for State departments and institutions. A major portion of the funds for this work is available from State surplus set aside for this purpose.

The State Roads Commission program includes roads, bridges and grade crossings throughout the State, and includes improvements to be made to the road system within the first three post-war years; this forms the initial part of their long-term highway program. The amount of road construction and improvements that may be done in the immediate post-war period depends largely upon the State's share in federal roads appropriations. It is estimated that the State Roads Commission will have available for post-war construction, \$15,000,000, of its own funds.

Baltimore City's Post-War Program, as it is now constituted, will probably take three years or more to complete. The program consists of street improvements, schools, water improvements, airport building and improvements, public buildings, and many other urgently needed projects. Bond issues have been approved for the construction of:

Schools.....	\$10,000,000
Public Buildings and Structures .....	2,000,000
Sewers.....	3,000,000
Airports.....	3,000,000
Conduits.....	800,000
People's Court.....	500,000
Highways and Bridges.....	10,000,000
Water.....	12,500,000
Harbor Improvements.....	10,000,000
Total.....	<hr/> \$51,800,000

The program for the various counties, municipalities and sanitary districts and commissions is constantly increasing, and it is anticipated, will grow larger than its present total of 240 projects amounting to \$34,809,154. Funds for much of this work have already been set aside by the respective localities in Maryland. (See Appendix II for table showing post-war reserves set aside by counties and municipalities).

To further encourage local planning, the Board of Public Works, upon recommendation by the Commission, authorized the State "to contribute to or through the appropriate public agency, one-half of the cost of construction designs, plans and specifications to include preliminary engineering studies but not to exceed a total State contribution of more than half of 5% of the approved estimated cost of any building or project . . ."

Such aid is now obtainable by local units of government upon application to the Commission through the following procedure:

#### **Preliminary Steps**

1. Make application for a State grant to the Commission on Post-War Reconstruction and Development, subject to the approval of the Board of Public Works. This application should describe the project, give a preliminary estimate of its construction cost, the value and desirability of this project as a community and post-war project, and other essential information.
2. Give assurance that the local share of the costs will be available. A resolution adopted by the local legislative body guaranteeing this participation must accompany the application.
3. The governmental unit will have sixty days in which to certify that it has accepted the terms of the offer and that it has made available an amount, in addition to the State grant, sufficient to prepare the plans and specifications for the project.
4. A report giving data and information relative to the progress of the plans and specifications shall be submitted periodically to the Commission.
5. Payment for the preparation of plans and specifications shall be approved by the Maryland Commission on Post-War Reconstruction and Development and subject to the order of the Board of Public Works.

6. Apply for a State grant to the Commission on Post-War Reconstruction and Development, subject to the approval of the Board of Public Works, describing the project, giving a preliminary estimate of construction cost, the value and desirability of the project as a community and post-war project and other essential information as indicated on Form 1. A separate application must be filed for each project.
7. Assure that the local share of the costs will be available through a resolution adopted by the local legislative body.

After the application is studied and the project approved by the Commission and the Board of Public Works, the Board will send an offer for acceptance to the local governmental unit. The offer, good for 60 days, will indicate the State's share of the cost of preparing plans and specifications.

### **Final Steps**

1. Within the allotted 60 days, the local governmental unit will certify its acceptance of the terms of the offer and its ability to provide the local share of the cost of plans and specifications. (If the offer is not accepted within the 60 days, it will be rescinded).
2. Submit a periodic report giving data and information relative to the progress of the plans and specifications.
3. Request payment of State's share of cost of plans and specifications which must be approved by the Commission and will be payable on the order of the Board of Public Works.

The Commission's studies indicate that the maximum public works construction program likely to get under way, during the first post-war year, will in all probability not exceed a total estimated cost of \$48,000,000.

This would provide for the first post-war year, an estimated total of 21,000 man-years of on-site and off-site employment. It is further recognized that, in addition to this employment, normal private construction may provide from two to three times the amount of public works employment.

It should be noted that this estimate of 21,000 man-years of employment in one year does not mean that 21,000 persons will be continuously employed at one time. It is conceivable that in the first

few months but a few thousand people would be employed and that a total of 40,000 may be reached during the peak of the first year's public works program.

On the basis of studies conducted by the Committee, it estimated that the man years of employment due to programs now in preparation may be distributed in the following manner for the various designated areas:

Baltimore Metropolitan Area.....	15,800
Washington Metropolitan Area.....	1,760
Cumberland Area.....	440
Hagerstown Area.....	500
Elkton-Perryville Area.....	400
Salisbury Area.....	525
Annapolis Area.....	165
Cambridge-Easton Area.....	610
Frederick Area.....	315
Remainder of State.....	485

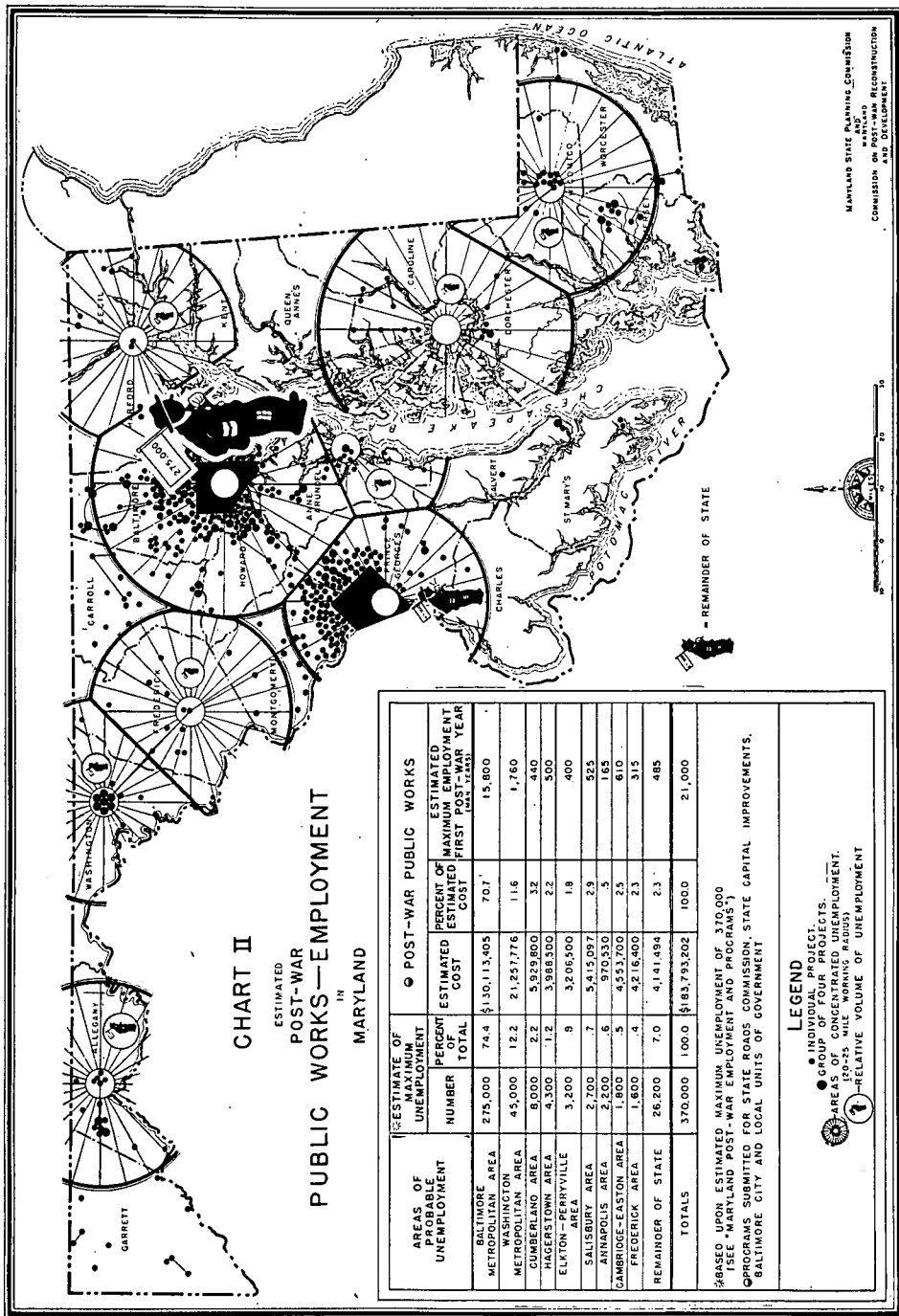
Chart No. II, illustrates the magnitude of probable unemployment in 10 selected areas of the State and also the location of submitted post-war projects. The relationship between anticipated probable works employment and areas of probable post-war employment is readily discernible from this illustration.

Private construction during normal years provides for from two to three times the employment that comes from public works. Although only the employment opportunities of public works are the subject of this report, it should not be forgotten that these represent only about one-third the total of public and private works.

### PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

The Committee on Private Enterprise, under the chairmanship of John R. Shea, Works Manager, Western Electric Company, after careful study of existing employment conditions throughout the State and the employment needs for the post-war period noted in the Committee's report that industry's "primary objective at present is to bend every effort to win the war," but warned that "time must be taken to encourage each industry to plan in advance new and improved products, engineer in detail plants and equipment for post-war activity and map the reorganization of their personnel so that a minimum of time is required for the reconversion period.

"This committee," the report said, "is in full agreement with the basic purposes of the many federal controls in the interest of maximum wartime production, but it definitely recommends their removal very



shortly after the war terminates in order that our economy may operate on a decentralized private enterprise basis." The Committee called for "a carefully planned program for the disposition of government owned plants and material left over from the war effort. Obviously, this should be done in a way that will give a fair return to the government without seriously upsetting the normal flow of business. The government now is the principal customer for at least 80% of industry's production, and when the war terminates it is essential that payment be made promptly to contractors and sub-contractors, and materials and equipment not suitable for peacetime use removed from their plants promptly.

"While the vast majority of men in both business and government realize that industry should be under private management, fear has been expressed on the part of certain basic industries that the government will operate in competition with them. The policy of our government should be definitely stated in clear terms, at the earliest possible time, so as to instill full confidence in all branches of our private enterprise system."

"The report further pointed out that, "the State of Maryland, particularly the Baltimore area, has had a large wartime employment expansion in shipbuilding, aviation and communications equipment which normal peacetime demands will be unable to sustain. The community will be faced with difficult problems even with the best of post-war planning and with suitable environment for private enterprise. The demobilization of wartime personnel and reemployment in peacetime pursuits, together with the absorption of men returning from service, will require the best of leadership and effort equal to that in building up wartime production in order to reach a high level of post-war employment."

Inasmuch as management will be called upon to furnish approximately 85% to 90% of our post-war employment, it would appear that the Federal government might give more active consideration to a program of aiding small business in its readjustment during the transition period. Such aid would be primarily financial and should be of such a nature as to merely supplement normal business and private banking practices. The ability of small business to "get going" after the war will have significant bearing on our post-war employment.

### **Adjustment In Tax Structure**

The following program, advocated by Mr. Alvin H. Hanson, Economist for the Federal Reserve Board, gives expression to a rea-

sonable federal tax program likely to be made effective during the post-war period:

1. Complete elimination of excess profits taxes.
2. Major reliance on individual income taxes.
3. Raising exemptions and lowering rates on personal incomes.
4. A sharp reduction in corporation income taxes.
5. Elimination of nuisance war taxes and selective sales taxes, except all excises on alcoholic beverages, tobacco and customs duties.
6. General loss assets carried backward and forward in order to reduce risk taking and natural investments.

It is estimated that we could raise, under the above program, roughly from \$4,000,000,000 to \$5,000,000,000 from corporate taxation and from \$10,000,000,000 to \$11,000,000,000 from personal income taxation. Also that with a national income of \$135,000,000,000 (which a high level of peacetime employment can give us) this would leave around \$120,000,000,000 of individual income receipts, after taxes, far above any pre-war year. If this could be accomplished, there appears no reason why we should be weighed down with intolerable taxes. Recommended reduction in corporation income taxes should also stimulate business activity during our period of readjustment.

### **FISCAL AND LEGAL PROBLEMS**

The Committee on Fiscal and Legal Problems, under the chairmanship of Senator L. Harold Sothoron, of Prince George's County, in a report filed with the Commission, requested that the Commission recommend continued aid to local units of government for post-war planning:

1. To broaden the present unemployment compensation laws to provide for increased payments and for an extended period of time.
2. That the life of the Commission be extended for another biennium so that it may continue to study the problems of post-war employment and reconversion.

The Commission recommends the following program, which will minimize the possibility of large numbers of sudden unemployment during the period of reconversion.



## **WHAT MANAGEMENT, STATE AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT CAN DO TO AID IN PROVIDING INCREASED POST-WAR EMPLOYMENT**

### **Management:**

1. Set up purchase and inventory records for individual war contracts. These records should be broken down into as much detail as possible.
2. Blue-print now all post-war plans for enterprises that are likely to be started in the post-war period.
3. Explore and develop new products and markets for these products.
4. Prepare retraining program needed during the post-war period.
5. Integrate into organization post-war employment plans, the rehiring of returning service men and women.

### **State:**

1. Creation of a State agency whose sole function it shall be to make known the economic, physical, financial and social advantages of the State, as a center of increased industrial, commercial and business enterprises, as well as a place of desirable habitation.
2. Give aid to counties, municipalities and public bodies in blue-printing their post-war public works programs.
3. Undertake to build up reserves for emergency post-war needs and provide necessary safeguards to keep these reserves intact.
4. Develop the necessary machinery by which returning service men will be promptly returned to former positions in the State's service. Development of a program providing preferential employment for service men during the post-war period.
5. Broaden and extend current Unemployment Compensation benefits.

### **Federal Government:**

1. Provide adequate legal and administrative machinery to settle rapidly claims of contractors and sub-contractors and disposition of surplus war materials.

2. Review of federal tax policy and the preparation of recommended tax programs geared to anticipated post-war conditions, and for the preservation of the employer.
3. Demobilization of the armed forces as rapidly as is consistent with military security and job absorption.
4. Government plants and equipment to be promptly disposed of in the best interest of the public welfare.
5. The withdrawal by the Federal government from enterprises that place it in competition with private enterprise.

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## APPENDICES

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## APPENDIX I

## COMMISSION ON POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

## CHAPTER 981

An Act to create a Commission on Post-War Reconstruction and Development, to order and direct the preparation of plans and specifications for public works and projects, to prepare plans for the reemployment, and readjustment of service men and women on their release from the armed forces.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That a Commission on Post War Reconstruction and Development is hereby created. The Commission shall consist of not more than fifteen (15) members appointed by the Governor to serve until June 1, 1945. All members shall serve without compensation, but shall be allowed any reasonable expenses incurred in the performance of their duties under this Act. The Governor shall designate the Chairman of the Commission and the Commission shall select a Vice-Chairman and other officers. The members of the Commission shall include representation from the Maryland General Assembly, the State Planning Commission, industry, labor, finance and the general public. It shall be selected so as to represent all sections of the State and without regard to political affiliation, race or creed. The Commission is authorized and empowered to employ such persons as may be necessary in the performance of its duties and in the exercise of its powers, engineering, clerical or otherwise, and pay the compensation and incur any necessary expenses therefor, within the limits of the funds provided for the said Commission.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Commission:

(a) To formulate at the earliest practicable time a program of public work projects to be commenced on the cessation of the present war with a particular view to the employment possibilities of the various projects; such program shall be consistent with the funds heretofore and hereafter made available by the State or by local subdivisions thereof;

(b) To undertake surveys and studies concerning the planning and design of grade crossing eliminations, highways, parkways,

public works, public housing, buildings and structures for State Departments and Commissions, airway terminals, bridges and other similar projects, so that the status, scope, cost, available employment possibilities, materials and equipment needed for the execution of such projects after the present war may be promptly available to officials and to the public;

(c) To prepare and maintain current progress information on the planning and design of post-war projects of State agencies and of the Counties, Municipalities and Incorporated Towns of the State, and to encourage and aid such planning and design;

(d) To maintain liaison with Federal officials and agencies concerned with post-war planning, so that State and Federal Governments may avoid duplication of effort and efficiently coordinate their work;

(e) To compile information and to formulate details as to the methods by which men and women released from the armed forces can be best placed in the business and industrial life of the State in the readjustment period following the cessation of the present war;

(f) To make semi-annual reports of the work done by it and the plans formulated by it to the Governor and to the Legislative Council.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Commission may request from any Department, Board, Bureau, Commission or Agency of the State, or of any political subdivision thereof, such professional and expert advice, assistance and data as will enable it to properly carry out its activities and effectuate its purposes hereunder; and such State Department, Board, Bureau, Commission or Agency is authorized and directed to cooperate as far as may be practicable with the Commission in furtherance of its purposes and aim.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That plans and specifications requested by the Commission may be prepared by any State agency or department, or by private architectural or engineering firms selected by the Commission with the approval of the Board of Public Works.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That money appropriated for the use of the Commission shall be payable by warrant of the Comptroller on vouchers certified or approved by the Chairman of the

Commission, pursuant to resolution authorizing such payment, adopted by a majority of the members of the commission, and approved by the Board of Public Works.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That, subject to the approval of the Board of Public Works, the Commission is hereby authorized and empowered to receive from the United States Government, or any agency thereof, any funds allocated to it for the purposes of post-war planning and to use the same under conditions applying to the use of other funds by the said Commission.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the Commission is hereby authorized and empowered to make definite recommendations to the Board of Public Works for the expenditure, use and allocation of funds provided for in the State Budget, or otherwise, for post-war construction.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the Commission is authorized to expend, subject to the approval of the Board of Public Works, such sums as may be appropriated in the Budget, or as may otherwise be made available.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That this Act is hereby declared to be an emergency law and necessary for the immediate preservation of the public health and safety, and having been passed by a yea and nay vote, supported by three-fifths of all members elected to each of the two Houses of the General Assembly, the same shall take effect from the date of its passage.

## APPENDIX II

## POST-WAR RESERVE FUNDS

Established by

## COUNTIES, SCHOOL BOARDS AND MUNICIPALITIES IN MARYLAND

	Public Works Except Roads and Schools	Schools	Roads	Total
ALLEGANY COUNTY.....	\$850,000	\$800,000	.....	\$1,650,000
Cumberland.....	52,989	.....	.....	52,989
ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY	275,000	50,000	111,400	436,400
BALTIMORE COUNTY.....	750,000	.....	30,200	780,200
CALVERT COUNTY.....	.....	.....	25,000	25,000
Chesapeake Beach.....	20,000	.....	.....	20,000
CAROLINE COUNTY.....	.....	5,000	80,600	85,600
Greensboro.....	1,000	.....	.....	1,000
Hillsboro.....	1,000	.....	.....	1,000
CARROLL COUNTY.....	20,000	8,000	66,500	94,500
Westminster.....	2,500	.....	.....	2,500
CECIL COUNTY.....	.....	20,000	91,200	111,200
CHARLES COUNTY.....	.....	40,000	132,400	172,400
DORCHESTER COUNTY	.....	.....	78,000	78,000
Hurlock.....	6,000	.....	.....	6,000
FREDERICK COUNTY.....	15,000	.....	50,000	65,000
Brunswick.....	10,000	.....	.....	10,000
Frederick.....	96,000	.....	.....	96,000
Thurmont.....	1,800	.....	.....	1,800
Walkersville.....	5,000	.....	.....	5,000
GARRETT COUNTY.....	.....	46,391	59,600	105,991
Kitzmillersville.....	500	.....	.....	500
Mt. Lake Park.....	500	.....	.....	500
Oakland.....	35,000	.....	.....	35,000
HARFORD COUNTY.....	.....	.....	12,900	12,900
Aberdeen.....	15,000	.....	.....	15,000
Havre de Grace.....	25,000	.....	.....	25,000
HOWARD COUNTY.....	10,000	.....	.....	10,000
KENT COUNTY.....	.....	.....	50,700	50,700
Chestertown.....	5,000	.....	.....	5,000
Galena.....	1,000	.....	.....	1,000
Millington.....	3,500	.....	.....	3,500
MONTGOMERY COUNTY	.....	15,000	.....	15,000
Kensington.....	3,000	.....	.....	3,000
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY.....	.....	70,000	.....	70,000
Bowie.....	5,000	.....	.....	5,000
Fairmount Heights.....	1,000	.....	.....	1,000
Laurel.....	10,000	.....	.....	10,000

Continued

	Public Works Except Roads and Schools	Schools	Roads	Total
QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY .....			91,700	91,700
Sudlersville.....	2,500			2,500
ST. MARY'S COUNTY .....			19,600	19,600
SOMERSET COUNTY .....		13,442	45,000	58,442
TALBOT COUNTY.....			34,000	34,000
Easton.....	15,000			15,000
WASHINGTON COUNTY .....	100,000	70,000		170,000
Hagerstown.....	1,000,000			1,000,000
Hancock.....	12,500			12,500
Williamsport.....	14,060			14,060
WICOMICO COUNTY.....			47,100	47,100
WORCESTER COUNTY ....	10,000	10,000	40,400	60,400
Snow Hill.....	25,000			25,000
Totals.....	\$3,399,849	\$1,147,833	\$1,066,300	\$5,613,982

## AVAILABLE POST-WAR CONSTRUCTION FUNDS

### STATE OF MARYLAND AND BALTIMORE CITY

#### STATE

Post-War Construction Fund ( <i>estimated as of July 1, 1945</i> ).....	\$1,725,000
Surplus Funds Available for Construction, ( <i>as of July 1, 1945</i> ).....	6,200,000
Authorized Bond Issues.....	4,625,000
Total.....	\$12,550,000

#### BALTIMORE CITY

##### *Bond Authorizations Approved by Electors:*

Schools.....	\$10,000,000
Public Buildings and Structures.....	2,000,000
Sewers.....	3,000,000
Airports.....	3,000,000
Conduits.....	800,000
People's Court.....	500,000
Highways and Bridges.....	10,000,000
Water.....	12,500,000
Harbor Improvements.....	10,000,000
Total.....	\$51,800,000

##### *Bond Authorizations Which Require Approval by Electors (November 1946):*

Conduits.....	\$ 700,000
Highways and Bridges.....	25,000,000
Public Buildings and Structures.....	5,000,000
Sewers.....	2,000,000
Airports.....	3,000,000
Water.....	19,500,000
New Jail.....	2,500,000
Court House.....	1,000,000
Total.....	\$58,700,000



**APPENDIX III**  
**STATUS OF PLAN AND SPECIFICATION PREPARATION**  
**FOR**  
**POST-WAR PUBLIC WORKS PROJECTS**  
**BY AREAS**

A R E A S	COMPLETED PLANS		PLANS IN PROCESS		PLANS NOT IN PROCESS		T O T A L	
	No. of Proj.	Estimated Cost	No. of Proj.	Estimated Cost	No. of Proj.	Estimated Cost	No. of Proj.	Estimated Cost
Baltimore Metropolitan.....	56	\$12,717,490	125	\$66,629,154	154	\$50,766,761	335	\$130,113,405
Washington Metropolitan.....			31	4,654,432	86	16,603,344	117	21,257,776
Cumberland.....			17	3,257,300	4	2,672,500	21	5,929,800
Hagerstown.....	16	1,778,400	10	216,100	10	1,994,000	36	3,988,500
Elkton-Perryville.....			1	1,200,000	4	2,006,500	5	3,206,500
Salisbury.....	2	315,000	7	2,271,259	22	2,828,838	31	5,415,097
Annapolis.....	2	541,530	8	429,000			10	970,530
Cambridge-Easton.....	5	2,677,500	10	1,876,200			15	4,553,700
Frederick.....	2	806,000	2	1,542,100	5	1,868,300	9	4,216,400
Remainder of State.....	3	987,000	5	540,450	24	2,614,044	32	4,141,494
TOTALS.....	86	\$19,822,920	216	\$82,615,995	309	\$81,354,287	611	\$183,793,202

## STATE CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

A R E A S	COMPLETED PLANS		PLANS IN PROCESS		PLANS NOT IN PROCESS		T O T A L	
	No. of Proj.	Estimated Cost	No. of Proj.	Estimated Cost	No. of Proj.	Estimated Cost	No. of Proj.	Estimated Cost
Baltimore Metropolitan.....	3	\$185,500	43	\$3,741,860	49	\$6,697,270	95	\$10,624,630
Washington Metropolitan.....					28	3,500,044	28	3,500,044
Cumberland.....					2	220,500	2	220,500
Hagerstown.....	2	278,000			1	750,000	3	1,028,000
Elkton-Perryville.....								
Salisbury.....			2	753,000	13	467,000	15	1,220,000
Annapolis.....								
Cambridge-Easton.....			7	183,200			7	183,200
Frederick.....					1	45,500	1	45,500
Remainder of State.....					7	126,044	7	126,044
TOTALS.....	5	\$463,500	52	\$4,678,060	101	\$11,806,358	158	\$16,947,918

## STATE ROADS COMMISSION PROGRAM

A R E A S	COMPLETED PLANS		PLANS IN PROCESS		PLANS NOT IN PROCESS		T O T A L	
	No. of Proj.	Estimated Cost	No. of Proj.	Estimated Cost	No. of Proj.	Estimated Cost	No. of Proj.	Estimated Cost
Baltimore Metropolitan.....	2	\$1,323,200	9	\$31,023,000	5	\$3,266,500	16	\$35,617,700
Washington Metropolitan.....			3	1,388,000	2	3,913,000	5	5,301,000
Cumberland.....			3	1,533,000	1	477,000	4	2,010,000
Hagerstown.....	3	1,266,500			1	790,000	4	2,056,500
Elkton-Perryville.....			1	1,200,000	3	1,806,500	4	3,006,500
Salisbury.....	2	315,000	3	1,393,000	2	1,155,000	7	2,868,000
Annapolis.....	1	451,530	3	224,000			4	675,530
Cambridge-Easton.....	5	2,677,500	3	1,693,000			8	4,370,500
Frederick.....	2	806,000			1	1,560,000	3	2,366,000
Remainder of State.....	2	960,000	3	408,800	5	1,780,000	10	3,148,800
TOTALS.....	17	\$7,804,730	28	\$38,867,800	20	\$14,748,000	65	\$61,420,530

\* This total contains projects: S.R.1 Connections to Harbor Bridge \$8,070,000  
S.R.2 Harbor Bridge..... 12,500,000  
S.R.4 Freeway Connection..... 7,499,000

## BALTIMORE CITY PROGRAM

A R E A S	COMPLETED PLANS		PLANS IN PROCESS		PLANS NOT IN PROCESS		T O T A L	
	No. of Proj.	Estimated Cost	No. of Proj.	Estimated Cost	No. of Proj.	Estimated Cost	No. of Proj.	Estimated Cost
Baltimore Metropolitan.....	25	\$9,979,200	47	\$25,986,000	76	\$34,650,400	148	\$70,615,600
Washington Metropolitan.....								
Cumberland.....								
Hage stown.....								
Elkton-Perryville.....								
Salisbury.....								
Annapolis.....								
Cambridge-Easton.....								
Frederick.....								
Remainder of State.....								
TOTALS.....	25	\$9,979,200	47	\$25,986,000	76	\$34,650,400	148	\$70,615,600

# COUNTIES AND MUNICIPALITIES PROGRAM

A R E A S	COMPLETED PLANS		PLANS IN PROCESS		PLANS NOT IN PROCESS		T O T A L	
	No. of Proj.	Estimated Cost	No. of Proj.	Estimated Cost	No. of Proj.	Estimated Cost	No. of Proj.	Estimated Cost
Baltimore Metropolitan.....	26	\$1,224,590	20	\$5,670,345	24	\$6,152,591	70	\$13,048,026
Washington Metropolitan.....					54	8,772,700	54	8,772,700
Cumberland.....			14	1,724,300	1	1,975,000	15	3,699,300
Hagerstown.....	11	233,900	10	216,100	8	454,000	29	904,000
Elkton-Perryville.....					1	200,000	1	200,000
Salisbury.....			2	120,259	7	1,206,838	9	1,327,097
Annapolis.....	1	90,000					1	90,000
Cambridge-Easton.....								
Frederick.....			2	1,542,100	3	262,800	5	1,804,900
Remainder of State.....	1	27,000	2	131,650	12	708,000	15	866,650
TOTALS.....	39	\$1,575,490	50	\$9,405,254	110	\$19,731,929	199	\$30,712,673

# SANITARY DISTRICTS AND COMMISSIONS PROGRAM

A R E A S	COMPLETED PLANS		PLANS IN PROCESS		PLANS NOT IN PROCESS		T O T A L	
	No. of Proj.	Estimated Cost	No. of Proj.	Estimated Cost	No. of Proj.	Estimated Cost	No. of Proj.	Estimated Cost
Baltimore Metropolitan.....			6	\$207,449			6	\$207,449
Washington Metropolitan.....			28	3,266,432	2	\$417,600	30	3,684,032
Cumberland.....								
Hagerstown.....								
Elkton-Perryville.....								
Salisbury.....								
Annapolis.....			5	205,000			5	205,000
Cambridge-Easton.....								
Frederick.....								
Remainder of State.....								
TOTALS.....			39	\$3,678,881	2	\$417,600	41	\$4,096,481



